AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

Germany Excited by Rumors of French War Intrigues.

Count Bismarck's Denial of Polish Nationality.

Napoleon Waits the Fall of the Spanish Throne and Looks to Acquire Cuba.

A Fenian Armed Rebellion Imminente

Lord Strathnairn in Command 100,000 Men in Ireland.

Our St. Petersburg correspondent writing on the 17th

Mr. Alexander Wilkins, Vice Consul, or Consular Agent of the United States at Cronstadt, has been appointed by the Queen of Spain her consul at that port. This places the gentieman at the bead of the consular corps at Cron-stadt. Mr. Wilkins showed himself to be a most excel-ient consular officer while the American fleet was in these waters last summer, and I am happy to say that Mr. Seward has made him an official acknowledgment of his services and tendered the thanks of the Department herefor.

IMPORTANT FROM GERMANY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Alarming Rumors in Berlin-Alleged Designs Commencement of the Special Discussion—
Amendments Proposed—Protest of the Poles—
Speech of Count Bismarck—Motion of the
Schleswig Deputies—Its Ungracious Reception—Declaration of the Premier. &c.

BERLIN, March 20, 1867.

The Bourse has been greatly agricular of late to the pre-

Bourse has been greatly agitated of late by all kinds of rumors which have chiefly their origin in Paris; ment it was asserted that Russia had resolve to avail herself of the opportunity while Louis Napoleon of his army to carry out her ambitious schemes in the East; at another that France had purchased Luxemm the Netherlands, and was preparing to that province, and that Prussia had addressed that province, and that I was a butch govern-t serious remonstrances to the Dutch govern-rainst this cession of German territory. The tter report has been partly set at rest by a statement narck's in Parliament; according to this the re-between Holland and Prissia are, and always en of the most friendly nature, but in which it d sale of Luxemburg; as to the Eastern question, Crete as she was in that of Servia, and

cted not to Luxemburg but to quite an and, of course, to get paid for his assistance. It what the price of his ce-operation will consist is not exactly known; some think Cuba, others the Balearie islands, but ent of Prussia and her refusal to allow them

between Prussia and Bavaria in last night's Mach An-seiger, took the public by surprise. After the dechra-tions of Prince Hobeslobe in the Munich Legsla-ture it would not be doubted that Bavaria was willing to enter a military connection with the Prussian government, by which, in the event of a war, her army would be placed at the disposal of he latter; but few persons were aware that a treaty to that effect had actually been signed so far back as August

A similar agreement has also been concluded with Baden, so that only Wurtemberg is wanting, which can-not long decline to follow the example of the other Southern States, and Prussia will then have full control over the military forces of Germany, both north and south of the Mame.

The result of the preliminary debate on the draught of the North German constitution, which was cut short rather suddenly on Wednesday last by a resolution of the House curtailing the general discussion in order to proceed at once to the consideration of the several paragraphs, may be summed up as follows:—It will not be passed on bloc, as was recommended by Bismarck and the government party, nor will it be re-certed altogether and replaced by the charter of 1849, in compliance with the wishes of the extreme left, but it will probably be accepted by Parliament in its fundamental provisions, with some more or less important amendments. Of these quite a number have already been announced by the liberals, one of which vindicates the right of Parliament to vote the yearly estimates for the army and navy, but allows them as an exceptional case to be fixed in the first instance for three years in advance, out of regard for the difficult position in which the confederacy may be placed during the early period of its existence, and which will reader it necessary to be prepared at all times against the dangers by which it is encompassed. The liberal conservatives propose to extend the term aforcessed to five or six years, but this will meet with strong opposition. The result of the preliminary debate on the draught a

aforesaid to five or six years, but this will meet with strong opposition.

A second amendment is directed against the article of the constitution by which the Federal Council, or Diet, consisting of delegates from the governments, is authorized to suspend or amend its provisions without the assent of Parliament, and which would in fact do away seen with the few grarantees of constitutional liberty contained in the charter. The party of Union, headed by M. de Carlowitz, has brought forward an addition to article one, to the effect that the members of the confederacy engage not to cede any portion of their territory or of their rights upon the same except in favor of a federal ally. This is to prevent the transfer of the Duchy of Brunswick to the Prisce Royal of Hanover, whe is the next male heir after the death of the present Duke, which would be extremely unpalatable to all those who desire the gradual extinction of the minor Principatities.

tinns as Reported by the British Minister.

The subjoined despatch from Lord Lyons, British Minister in Constantinople, respecting reforms and treatment of Christians in Turkey has been printed in London:—

Lord Lyons to Lord Starley.

Constantinople, March 6, 1867.

My Lord—I had on the 3d inst. a long and serious conversation with the Grand Vizier, All Pachs, on the internal condition of this empire. His highness assured me that the Sulian's present ministers were fully determined to effect, as speedily as possible, important reforms. One of the main objects of these reforms would be to improve the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porie; to open to them acareer in the public service, and to do away with those distinctions between them and the Mussulmans which, though in a great measure already abolished by law, still subsisted in practice, and kept up feelings of ill will and estrangement. Measures were also in contemplation for facilitating the employment of European capital in the country, for the improvement of the system of finance, and, above all, for promoting education. His highness observed to me that within the last few days three new Christian members had been added to the Grand Conseil de Justice; and that a Christian, Mr. Aristude Baltarzi, had been appointed assistant to the Finance Minister and Governor of the Bank. This was, his Highness said, a commencement, and it would be followed by further appointments of Christians to honorable and important posts.

It was moreover, he told me, intended to extend the system of education and important posts.

It was moreover, he told me, intended to extend the system of education and important posts.

It was moreover, he told me, intended to extend the system of education of the Christians in the various seed, and the lieutenant governor general. Provision would be made for an effection representation of the Christians, it had already, the Grand Vizier added, been determined to propose at once to an understanding on the execution of the said, in

Duke, which would be extremely unpalatable to all those who desire the gradual extinction of the minor Principatities.

Another proposal advocated by the same party is that only the President of the confederacy, in Prussia, would be empowered to receive foreign ambassadors or to maintain permanent embassies at foreign courts; to this, however, the Saxon government, who cling to the last relic of their sovereign rights, will hardly consont, and as Prussia is content with the reality of power and cares little for its mere semblance, she is not inclined to disturb the good understanding now existing between her and Saxony by supporting the motion.

The special debate commenced on Monday with the first article of the new constitution, relating to the territory of the North German confederacy, and enacting that it shall consist of the kingdom of Frussia, the kingdom of Saxony, &c., &c. The Polish members had already given notice that they should oppose this arrangement as contrary to the national rights guaranteed them by treaty, and the protest against it presented by them in consequence brought on quite an animated scene. M. Kantak, who cated as their spokesman, said that Poland had never formed a part of Germany and never wished to do so. By the treaty of Vienna that portion of their country which had been seized upon by Prussia had been expressly excluded from the German Bund, and, though the treaty of Vienna had been torn hap by the very Powers that had concluded it, the Prussian government should recollect that King Frederick William III, on taking possession of Posnania in 1816, had solemally promised, in his manifecto to the Polish people, to respect their national rights and missing provening and the treaty of Vienna does not justify you in withdrawing. I declare, therefore, in the name at any colinatons and if our constituents, that we pro-

test, and always shall protest, against our incorporation with the North German confederacy."

Count Biamarck replied very sharply, and indeed made one of the bitterest of the many bitter speeches we have one of the bitterest of the many bitter speeches we have beard of hm. He is as good a hater as Dr. Johnson could peasibly wish to meet with, and he seems to have a peculiar antipathy to the unfortunate Poles, which, by the way, is rainer ungrateful of him, as the Polish insurrection of 1863 zave him the first opportunity of displaying his political daring and ganing a diplomatic triumph over the Western Powers. The great majority of the inhabitants of Prussian Poland, he remarked, were well satisfied with their change of government, and would be sorry to return to their ancient régime of gavery and ignorance. They had proved their statchment to Prussia on the battle field of Sadows and by resisting all the attempts of the revolutionary faction to swerve them from their alteglance. The only malcontents were the nobility and the clergy, the former of whom regretted the loss of their privileges and of their rights to treat the peasants like heasts of borden, while the latter completing of persecution because they were no longer allowed to persecution of twenty four millions, and considered the auneration of their country by their required by the Powers in regard to putting in execution the Haiti-Hommayoum of 1856. The fact is that M. do Moustier has just again sent a despatch to Constantinople; that on Sunday morning an attaché of forestantinople; that on Sunday morning an attaché of forestantino, and that, lastly, to-day the representatives of Russia and Britain met at the palace of the Quai D'Ornay, to confer with the Marquis de Moustier on the subject in question.

no longer silowed to persicule others. The Poles always talked of their being a nation of twenty-feur millions, and considered the annexation of their country by their neighbors as an unparalleled strocky; but they forget that their own monarchy had been formed by conquest and annexation. Originally confined to a small district on the Vistula, they had taken advantage of the frequeton of the Tarinra-into Russia and the weakness of the Teutonic Order to extend their dominions to the fishition and the Dnieper, and wherever they advanced they forced their religion and their nationality upon the population of the conquered regions. In reality, there were no more them seven and a half millious of Poles is actionous; the balance were Ruthenians, Strussians and Lithuanians, who were glad to exchange the rule of the

world to accomplish it. Among the twenty-four millions of inhabitants of that territory there are only seven and a half of Poles, and of that number one million is dispersed in various countries. They therefore demand that six and a half millions of their countrymen should rule over eighteen millions of inhabitants, non-Poish. But the state of affairs in Gallicia shows the sort of feeling entertained by the latter towards the Polish domination. Nor is it even certain that the six and a half millions desire the subremacy in question. I have no desire to criol the rule of Russia—(taughter)—but the people of the country districts in Poland have still more confidence in the Russians than in their own nobility. Renounce, therefore, gentlem a deputies of Poland, the idea of keeping Europe in commotion, for you are deceiving yourselves as to your own strength. Unite with us and with the majority of your fellow countrymen, the peasants, to enjoy the benefits of civilization, to which the confederation of the North is about to give fresh securities. But to the Reichstag I hold up the example of the Poles as a warning; showing the condition to which a powerful empire may be reduced when directed by a warlike nobility preferring liberty to security. The whole energy of that nobility is at this day insufficient to re-establish that empire. As the poetsays:—"What thou hast at one moment refused, eternity will not bring thee back." (Bravos and murmura.)

The motion of a Danish member, not to include the northern district of Schleswig in the territory of the new Bund until the plébiscile required by the treaty of frague has first come off, by which it would appear whether the inhabitants wished to belong to Hommark. The Emperor of Austria alone has a right to demand such a vote in pursuance of the stipulations of the peace of Frague. But in that document he northern district of Schleswig in the territory of the new Bund until the plébiscile required by the treaty of frague has first formark expect, and it depends upon us whet

of the Foles were assigned to the limbo from which there is no return.

The amendment of M. de Carlowitz was then negatived by a vote of 145 to 113, and the sitting closed with the passing of article one in the form preposed by the government commission. In yesterday's sitting articles two and three, which are only of local interest, providing that the inhabitants of the several States are to have the rights of citizonship in the whole confederacy, &c., were agreed to after a long and rather tedious discussion.

THE FENIAN WAR. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

A General Armed Robollion Imminest in Iro-land-Fenianism a Formidable Meyement-One Hundred Thousand British Troops in

broughout the island. The drifts are from ten to fifteen

I hazard the prediction that hostilities will then be resumed by the Fenian insurgents. No one of sense in England or Ireland believes the rebellion to have really begun yet. The Irish royalist journals affect to think it

over, and speak of the "recent insurrection," while with an inconsistency they do not perceive or do not care for, they are crying out for martial law.

In the clubs of London and Dublin the insurrection is

regarded as very formidable, and not least so in the skill,

experience and daring of its leaders in the field, so many

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkish Reform and Treatment of the Christians as Reported by the British Minister.
The subjoined despatch from Lord Lyons, British Minister in Constantinople, respecting reforms and treatment of Christians in Turkey has been printed in London.

feet deep. This unnatural weather will not, it is thought,

continue much longer, and when it ends the trac

THE FRENCH ARMY.

Official Exhibit of the Military Force of the

SURRATT.

Interview with John H. Surratt—His Escape from Canada—St. Marle's "Trenchery." [Correspondence Philadelphia Ladger, April 4] Wannington. April 3, 1867. The interest attaching to the prisoner. John H. Surratt, now in confinement at the Washington [all, charged with complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, induced your correspondent to seek and obtain an interview and conversation with him.

Contrary to the current reports of the close confinement and carciul obscurity in which the important prisoner is held. I found him occupying temporarily the watchman's lodge in the jail yard. The yard in which this rather loose prison is situated is enclosed by a brick wall eighteds or twenty feet in beight, having two gateways freading into other yards surrounded by walls about they appeared to be fastened simply by a bar on the inside. If this was their only fastening, and they could be opened as easily as appearance: indicated, the necestary for prisoners was not very creat as the outer varies.

regarded as very formidacie, and not least so in the skill, experience and daring of its leaders in the field, so many of whom have been trained to war in the American army. Lord Strathnairn is known to share in this opinion. He is very wisely utilizing the truce the weather has enforced in preparing for a campaign that he seems to expect will be protracted and severe.

The insurgent chiefs had made their arrangements complete before giving the signal for revolt, so that now when the weather mends they will immediately resume operations. They have demonstrated that they can with ease clude the British flying columns in the intricacies of the mountains.

Separate bodies of insurgents will take the field, the war will cease at one point only to be renewed unexpectedly at another, and the British troops will be exhausted by in cessant marching, while unable to inflict an injury on their enemy. In short guerilla war will be conducted with vagor.

On the other hand there are sixty thousand regular troops in Ireland now. No British general before Lord Strathnaira has ever commanded a purely British army of such magnitude. The police, the local corps of positioners, with the crews of the fleet, amount at the low-eat estimate to forty thousand men.

Say in round numbers one hundred thousand men supporting the throne, and this immense force is being constantly augmented.

OBSERVATIONS BY TH CLERK OF THE WEATHER.

TO THE EDITO OF THE HERALD. New Yor, April 5—2 e'clock A. M.
The following table show the result of four observations in New York city of the range of the barometer, and thermometer, the director of the wind and the state of the weather during the plat twenty-four hours. The highest range of the thermogeter was at three o'clock A. M., reaching 65 degrees;—
Thursday, April 4—6 A. M.—Barometer, 30 29; thermometer, 48. Wind, southwet,

12 M.—Barometer, 30 25; thermometer, 59. Wind, south. 6 P. M.—Barometer, 30 22; hermometer, 62. Wind, south.

10 F. M.—Barometer, 30 18; thermometer, 53. Wind, south.

Remarks.—Morning, clear and vindy; afternoon, the same; evening hazy and windy. There will be raus within thirty-six hours.

A. E. THATCHER.

NEGRO TROOPS FOR THE PLAINS.

KANBAS OTT, April 2, 1867. Several car loads of colored troops went out on the Pacific Railway on Tuesday for service on the Pisins.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The Liability of a Common Carrier on his Contract to Transport Goods Removed From his Possession by a Legal Process. Before Chief Justice Davies and a full Bench.

Pairick Fennelly, administrator, vs. the Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company.—This case, which is an action against the defendants, the Belt Railroad Company, to recover \$5,000 damages for the killing of William Brophy, on the night of March 5, 1866, was

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Ristori's Biographer in Court-Motion to

Before Judge C. G. Barnard.

Isaac C. Pray ws. Henry D. Palmer.—This case came up on motion to settle interrogatories to take the testimony of the defendant, who is now in the city of Paris.

France. The plaintiff is a literary man and writer. The defendant is a theatrical manager, and the introducer of Ristori in this country. The action is brought upon a quantum merca! for services of the plaintiff in compiling and writing the life of Ristori, at the request of the defendant.

Mr. Compton appeared for the plaintiff and objected to the form of the interrogatories, and also that they sought to establish a special contract, which was clearly inadmissible and immaterial under the present state of the pleadings; that the plaintiff had not claimed in his pleadings there was a special contract, and he could not see how such testimony would be pertinent to the case. Judge Barnard remarked that the defendant might apply to amend on the trial, and set up the special contract. Mr. Compton said that was not a matter of course, and depended upon circumstances, and he doubted if in this case such an amendment would be allowed, in view of the attitude in which the defendant had placed himself upon the record. Judge Barnard esid he would take the interrogatories subject to all legal objections and exceptions. Mr. Compton said he was content. All that he wished was that he should not be considered as having waived the right to object at the proper time and place. The interrogatories were then entered accordingly. Messrs. Story & Compton for plaintiff; Messrs. Goopp & Stern for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT-PART I.

Verdict Against a Telegraph Company for Non-Delivery of a Telegram.

Before Judge Jones.

Moses Strasburger vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company.—In this case, which was an action bround for the recovery of \$1,200 damages claimed as have been incurred by plaintiff, owing to the non-delivery of a telegram by the detendants, the non-delivery of a telegram by the detendants, the non-delivery of the telegraph brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for ed86 55.

SUPERIOR COURT-PART 2.

SPERIOR COURT—PART 2.

An Habitani Drankard Not Capable of Making a Legal Contract.

Before Judge McCunn.

Christian Breen vs Patrick Rowske.—This was an action for \$4,245 65, heard before Judge McCunn yesterday, for damages for breach of contract. The plaintiff alleged that the defendant agreed to sell him a house and lot on the corper of Forty-ninth street and Third avenue for \$16,000 on the 3d of November, 1865; \$100 of the purchase money to be paid in hand and the balance, part by a mortgage and part by cash at a subsequent period. Afterwards the plaintiff refused to carry out the contract, and the defendant alleges that between the 3d of November and the lat of Decamber following the property increased in value \$4,000, and he therefore brought an action to recover that sun, together with the \$100 paid in hand and the expenses incurred in examining the title.

an action to recover that suin, together with the shop paid in hand and the expenses incurred in examining the title.

The defendant claimed that he was of weak intollect, caused by old age and the use of intexicating liquors, and that he was drunk and incapable of making a contract at the time alleged; and he also claimed that plaintiff, knewing his condition, conspired with his agent to cheat and defraud him.

Evidence being produced to show that Rourke was habitually drunk, Mr. Shafer, for defendant, offered to consent to a verdiet for plaintiff for the money actually paid for searching the title, but he insisted that the \$4,000 claimed for the calanced value of the property about de be ignored. At the suggestion of the Court the plaintiff's counsel accepted the proposition and a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for \$375.90.

COMMON PLEAS-PART I.

Linbility of an Owner of a Tenement House for Injuries Sustained by an Inmate, Owing to the House not being Kept in Proper Re-

Before Judge Cardeso.

Ambross et. Byrns.—The plaintiff in this case, an elderly lady who occupied a room in a tenement house in Brooklyn, owned by the defendant, had occasion to go to the wood house on the 29th of June, 1865, and on passing over the rear stoop of the house it broke down, and she fell through, breaking her leg. She brought the present action to reverse \$5.000 damages for the injury

she received, which, she claimed was owing to the bad repair in which the sia op was kept by defendant. The defendant denies, the allegation of keeping the house, ac., in bad repair, but acknowledged the owner-ship and the tenancy. To case came on before Judge Cardozo yesterday, and is at ill on.

COURT OF GENEA IL SESSIONS. Before Recorder h'ackett. The District Attorney and the Ra corder

gree, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand im ceny. He

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar at the above court yesterday was not particularly noticeable from the class of cases usually ought before the presiding justices. There was a large number of juveniles arraigned for various of forty-four cases, of which seventeen were petit las cenies, four cruelty to animals, six assaults and battery, one carrying a slung shot, one embezziement, three adulteration of milk, one misdemeanor, five violation of the health laws, two violation of the excise, one gaming, and four other cases which had been left over since last court day.

COURT CALENDAR-THIS DAY.

140, 181, 189, 130.

SUPREME COUNT—CHARMERS.—Nos. 49, 98, 99, 100, 103, 107, 108, 114, 117, 120, 122, 123, 120, 128, 134, 141, 163, 154, 156, 172, 187, 191, 202, 211, 221, 236, 237. Call commonees at No. 251.

SUPREMO COUNT—Part 1.—Nos. 2919, 3085, 3075, 2615, 2971, 3095, 3113, 3127, 3115, 3123, 3135, 3157, 3161, 3019. Part 2.—Nos. 1840, 3182, 3202, 3122, 3018, 2656, 3222, 1572, 3184, 3016, 1928, 1174, 2118, 1944, 2018.

DOUBLOY PLEAS—PART 1.—Nos. 652, 1,142, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693.

PART 2.—1,623, 543, 641, 495, 551, 506, 502, 1,150, 285, 664, 683, 628, 628, 638, 538.

48, 75 to 83 inclusive, 85, 86, 87, 36.

BROOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S AURT. The Whiskey France.

The Whinkey Brayes.

Before Commissions awarton.

United States vs. Thomas audier.—The defendant was charged with having carted on the distilling business in Scabring street without a licence. His case was recently taken up, but after some testimony was elicited an adjournment was made until yesterday morning. Lawier had no witnesses present on that occasion, because as he himself remarked, he had thought he could not obtain justice in this court, and therefore it would be useless to have witnesses. Yesterday morning, however, he did not appear, so the case was further adjourned until the 10th inst.

Action Against the Brooklyn and Canarsic Railrond Company.

Before Judge Reynolda.

Mary Ann Grace, by Patrick Grace, her Guardian, ad item, vs. the Booklyn and Canarsic Railroad.—The plaintiff is a child about four years of age, residing the her parents, in Bergen street, between Carlissian and Portland avenues, and this action was being to recover damages in the sum of \$5,000.—Injuries received by her through the alleged releasness of a servant of the company. It was alimed on behalf of plaintiff that at company. It was alimed on behalf of plaintiff that at company. It was alimed on behalf of plaintiff that at company. It was standing in the street, opposite her parents 1866, as was standing in the street, opposite her parents 1866, as was standing in the street, opposite her parents 1866, as was standing in the street, opposite her parents 1866, as was standing in the street, opposite her parents 1866, as was standing in the street, opposite her parents 1866, as was standing in the street, opposite her parents 1866, as was standing in the street, opposite her parents 1866, as was standing in the street, opposite her parents of the countries of the track before him, being engaged in the double capacity of driver and conductor, and that the casualty would not have occurred had he been attending to his horses.

The defence dealed any nealigence on the parents of the child, as supposed, had gained access to the street through the aperture thus made, while the mother was in another part of the premise. The evidence clicited was of a contradictory nature, as it usually is in cases of this kind. On being examined the driver stated that he was lessing over the dashboard fixing the traces, and did not see the plaintiff unit she was right by the steps of the car, when he pulled up the horses and stopped its progress. The child had been struck, however, before the car could be stopped.

Verdick in favor of plaintiff for \$750.

Action Against a Brooklyn City Railroad Company.—The plaintiff in this suit is administrator

avenue car. Deceased was but twenty years of age at the time of her death. This action, therefore, is brought to recover damages in the sum of \$8,000 for the death of the young woman, which, as claimed, was caused by the negligence of a servant of the company. It appears that deceased had taken passage on a car proceeding up the avenue, and when arriving at Downing street stepped off, when she was knocked down and run over by a car proceeding in the opposite direction. There was no testimony for plaintiff to show that the casualty itself was winessed by any person, but several winesses who were on the car which ran over deceased testified to the joiting of the wehicle as the wheels crossed the body. Officer Smith, of the Ferry-fourth precinct, testified that he arrested the driver and conductor of this car abeg an how suntoxicated at the time. Mr. Reuben Deckeef who was intoxicated at the time. Mr. Reuben Deckeef who was on the car, stated on the stand that he heard one stroke of a bell, which proceeded from a car directly opposite. At the same time the car hewas in joited, and on repairing to the aircet he found the young woman lying across the track in a dying condition. The defence act up was a feeling of the street he found the young woman in the car is which at the dying condition. The defence act up was a feeling of the street he found the young woman lying across the track in a dying condition. The defence act up was a feeling of the street he found the young woman lying across the track in a dying condition. The defence act up was scenario of the art and believe the found and the proceeded from a car directly opposite, and to life years of the art and the large of the street he found the young woman lying across the track in a dying condition. The defence act up was scenario of the art and believe and lot of front, and severy brick house and

vanced the above sum to defendant for an interest in as oil company which was about to be formed. He perchased a half share in a piece of land in Venango county, Pa., on whitch basis the company was formed, being the promised by Mr. Burgess that in her than three months he (plaintiff) would be in a position to sell his stock. Upon this promise he had invested his money, and up to this time the stock had remained worthless. The defendant answers by a general denial, except as to receiving the money. Case still on.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Monroe street, at a game known as three card monte. A stranger "roped" Olin into the house, No. 154 South street, and once inside Wilmot persuaded him to stake his money on the result of the game. Of course be lost, and hence the arrest and complaint. The magistrate committed the prisoner for trial before the Court of

Dodge to answer a charge to slaughter he slaughtering caives near First avenue, a Twenty-eighth stress, and of Health.

STABBING AFFRAY.

om the Son of an Officer-Arrest of Last Saturday evening a purty of young men who had collected on the corner of Elizabeth and Hester streets had a slight altercation which resulted in one of them, named Anthony Maho, drwing a knife or other sharp instrument and stabbing Sephen S. Carland, a young man twenty-one years of ale, in the lert side, inflicting a very dangerous wound. After receiving the services of a physician, Carland, who is a son of officer Carland, of the Eleventh precinct, was conveyed to his residence, 211 Lewis street.

of the Eleventh precinct. We conveyed to his residence, 211 Lewis street.

Mahn was arrested soon after the occurrence, but subsequently liberated on giving \$500 batt before Justice Shandley.

Yesterday mornins young Carland being considered much worse and all recovery regarded as extremely doubtful, Corone Wildey ordered the rearrest of Mahn, and directly pleareds proceeded to take Carland's nate-mortem datemen and the aflidavis of his brother, copies of which with befound below:—

STATEMENT CHETETHINS & CARLAND.

On Saturday night, abut half-past ten o'clock, I and neveral others were standing on the corner of Hester and Elizabeth streets talking and about separating to ge home; there was a man meme. Anthony Mahn standing a few foot on talking with a man, who was leaning against, a wall; I walled a man, who was leaning against, a wall; I walled a man, who was leaning against, a wall; I walled a man, who was leaning against a wall; I walled a man, who was leaning against a wall; I walled a brother where the others to cope along and phome, when wall a larged the others to cope along and go home, when were talking about hits, when a young man named James Farley spoke up and said no one was speaking to him; han then said be could whip any use in the crowd; he then stepped back and went where the interest of the brown was standing; at this fine some of Mahn's friew-common was standing; at this fine some of Mahn's friew-common was a standing; at this fine some of Mahn's friew-common was a few for a standard of the street; Mahn followed me stands and stabbed me in the left side; I then went to be drug store on the corner of Hester street and the Bowly and had my wound dressed; I said nothing to hip'd make him stab me.

TENTINOSY OF HEGH 2. CARLAND.

Jord J. Carland being sworn, says:—I live here and severy particular.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:—"That Stephen S. Carland come this injuries at the hands of Anthony Mahn, on the want the result of Carland's injuries.

THE INSURANCE ON THE LINDELL HOTEL IN ST. LOUIS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RESALD. OFFICE RESOLUTE INSURANCE COMPANY, 161 BROADWAY.
Will you please correct the statement made in your sterday's paper that this company had \$10,000 on the indes! Hotel, in St. Louis? The Resolute does not less dollar by the recent fire in that hotel. Yours, respectably,

Superintendent of Agencies.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.